

MARSHALL COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

"FREE SPEECH, FREE PRESS, FREE MEN, FREE KANSAS AND FREMONT."

VOL. 1.]

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BY I. MATTINGLY.

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CHARLES PALMER, Dealer in Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, and Hats & Caps.

J. G. OSBORNE, Attorney & Counsel at Law. Office up stairs over Palmer's Store, Plymouth, Ind.

D. J. W. BENNETT's office at his residence, three doors north of Edwards' hotel, on Michigan street.

BROOK & EVANS, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crochery and Ready made Clothing, corner Laporte & Mich. streets.

J. BROWNLEE & CO., Dealers in Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes, Ready made Clothing, Hardware & Cutlery.

DR. T. A. LEMON, Practicing Physician, and dealer in Drugs & Medicines, Oils, Paints & Groceries, east side Michigan street.

A. VINEDGE, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Groceries and Provisions, east side Michigan street.

W. L. PIATT, Chair & Cabinet maker, and Undertaker, Furniture room in north room of the old Plymouth Hotel.

J. HASELTON, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots & Shoes, and Shoe Findings, west side Michigan street.

JOSEPH POTTER SADDLE manufacturer, corner Laporte and Mich. streets.

G. A. CLEVELAND Wholesale and Retail dealer in Dry Goods, Hardware, and Groceries, new building, north side Michigan street.

N. H. OGLEBEE & Co., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Crochery &c., in the Brick Store.

ICE CREAM SALOON, M. H. Tolbert, proprietor, up stairs in Rusk's building.

J. E. WESTERVELT & Co., Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots & Shoes, Ready made Clothing &c.

PERKINS & THOMPSON, Wholesale and Retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Oils, Paints, Glass & Glassware, and Groceries.

BROWN & BAXTER Manufacturers of Tin Sheet Iron and Copperware, and dealers in Stoves—sign of Tin Shop & Store.

C. H. REEVE, Atty. at Law. Collections punctually attended to in Northern Indiana. Lands for sale cheap.

M. W. SMITH, Justice of the peace, will attend to business in the Circuit and Com. Pleas courts. Over the Post office.

DR. SAM'L. HIGGINBOTHAM, Physician and Surgeon. Office at his residence on the east side of Michigan street.

JOHN COUGLE, Keeps a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Vegetables and Meats—all kinds. Cor. Grant & Mich. sts.

D. J. D. GRAY, Electric Physician, will attend to all cases of Rheumatism, Sciatica, &c. Office four doors north of C. H. Reeve's residence.

ELLIOTT & Co., Wagon, Carriage & Plow Manufacturers, at their new stand at the south end of the Bridge, Michigan street.

DR. R. BROWN, Physician and Surgeon, will promptly attend to all calls in his profession. Office at his residence, south Plymouth street.

L. A. JOSEPH, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker, South Plymouth.

DR. CHAS. WEST, Eclectic Physician, Office at his residence, east side Michigan street.

"FAIRLOR, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker, corner Center & Washington sts.

EDWARDS' HOTEL, Wm. C. Edwards, Proprietor, corner of Michigan and Washington streets.

P. C. TURNER, House Carpenter & Joiner, Shop on Washington street, east of Michigan street.

A. K. BRIGGS, Horse Shoeing and Blacksmith, at their new stand to order. Shop south east of Edwards' Hotel.

AMERICAN HOUSE, G. P. Cherry & Son, proprietors, South Plymouth.

M. H. PEEBLES & CO., Dealers in Family Groceries, Provisions, Collectionaries &c. South Plymouth.

W. BURCK & LAMSON, Horse, Sign, and Ornamental Painters. Shop south end of the Bridge, Plymouth, Ind.

In the Market.
WHEAT At the highest market prices taken on subscription to the Republican, delivered at the office. Oct. 25th

Cheeseman's Pills,
THE True source of Health in the Female Constitution. Just received and for sale by PERSHING & THOMPSON, Aug. 7, 1856.

There is music in the following song, which we clip from the Massillon News:

OLD "BUCK."

There is an old Fogy and they call him Jim-my Buck,
Who was Fed'ral long ago, long ago,
And he never would agree to pay his school tax.
Koss he had no children for so go.
Chorus—Then fetch on de fiddle and de bow—
—bow—
And we'll sing you a song Oh-ho,
We will send Old Buck to the land of Nod,
Where all such men ought to go.

Old Buck has got fingers de money for to take,
And he's got good eyes for to see,
But he's not on drop de benedictine blood,
In the place where de blood ought to be.

Chorus—Then fetch on de fiddle and de bow—
—do—
Old Buck will run in the South very well,
But he'll not let the North be no no.

For the Buck that win the race in the North,
Is the Buck that sleeps with a Doe.
Chorus—Then fetch on de fiddle and de bow—
—do—
The "Democrats" think that Buck is the man,
But with him they can't make it pay;
For they elect "him" President,
They will work for ten cents a day.

Chorus—Then fetch on de fiddle and de bow—
—do—
Then good by old Buck, we will let you alone,
With the L. Union on which you stand,
But be very careful that it don't give way,
For its sake—it won't bear a man.

Chorus—Then fetch on de fiddle and de bow—
—do—

Then good by old Buck, we will let you alone,
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—do—

citizens of the republic, would occasion a dissolution of the Union. And up to the last vote in the called session of Congress, when the friends of freedom endeavored, in the Army Appropriation bill, to protect the citizens of Kansas by the adoption of a conservative proviso, the Hon. Mr. Haven, the confidential partner and partner of Mr. Fillmore, voted with the pro-slavery majority. In deed, since the commencement of the just closed session of Congress, slavery has not obtained an advantage that it did not owe to the votes of Mr. Fillmore's friends; nor has freedom encountered a defeat that did not come from the same quarter of the House of Representatives. His friends, holding the balance of power, turned the scale, when it would turn, in favor of slavery.

And where, or in what respect, has Mr. Fillmore profited, practically, by all these sacrifices of principle? all these violations of duty—all these surrenders of independence—all this self abasement? What has been gained by bartering freedom for slavery?

His nomination, as you know, was demanded by our Southern brethren, who would only consent, even to his nomination, upon terms that drove most of the Northern delegates out of the Convention. It was painfully apparent in the deliberations of the Convention, that Americanism was but a secondary object. Slavery was with them, the paramount consideration. While, for the sake of the broad American principles that had taken deep hold of the public mind, we were prepared to ignore the slavery question, they insisted upon making it and did make it, the primary object of faith in our platform.

And how, after imposing the terms which have shown the American party of its Northern strength, do the Southern Americans act? Have they kept or broken faith with us? In North Carolina, whose election is just over, the American party is virtually disabled. The Hon. Mr. Puryear, an American member of Congress from that State, concedes the State to Mr. Buchanan, though aside from slavery, there is an acknowledged political majority against him.

In Kentucky, where was one year ago a triumphant American majority, our party is beaten, if not annihilated. Col. Humphrey Marshall, a gallant leader, seems to have nailed his colors to the mast; but that only proves that he is "faithful among the faithful."

The Hon. Mr. Walker, of Alabama, a member of our Convention, who was among the most zealous advocates of Mr. Fillmore's nomination, has, from his seat in Congress, proclaimed his abandonment of Mr. Fillmore and his adherence to Mr. Buchanan. Senator Jones, of Tennessee, with Senators Pratt and Pearce, of Maryland, life-long opponents of the Democratic party, have proclaimed themselves in favor of Mr. Buchanan, and now stand along with Senators Cass, Douglas, Atchison, &c., upon the Cincinnati platform. There has been, within three months, and since the issue which is to give freedom to or force slavery in Kansas was made up, a regular stampede from the Southern Whig and American parties over to the support of Mr. Buchanan.

Now what, let us inquire, does all this mean? Mr. Fillmore, as you well know, was the nominee of the Southern States. Those delegates were not only for him, but would take none else. Why, then, do they abandon him? Simply because they, having but one interest in politics, and watching the political barometer, are guided by its suggestions. They calculate the chances and the cost of a Presidential election. The platform upon which they placed Mr. Fillmore, founded Northern sentiment. The action in Congress and the events in Kansas have awakened throughout the north and West an indignation so deep and pervasive as to deprive Mr. Fillmore of the votes of every free State. To qualify himself for acceptance in slave States, Mr. Fillmore had to take grounds which necessarily repelled the free States, and having thus lost the North, the South, for that reason, abandons him. In this the South acts understandingly, and is true to itself. Mr. Fillmore became a vehicle to slavery. He simply because certain that he could not subsidize the North. And, although abandoned by those who nominated him, neither Mr. Fillmore nor his friends can justly charge the South with bad faith, for the terms of the compact were distinctly understood. They aimed, with Americanism as a cover, to extend slavery. He was to bring Northern Strength. Unable, from the stringency of the terms implied, and the enormity of the outrages perpetrated in Kansas, to do that, the consideration failed, and the South declares for Buchanan, instead of Fillmore, as the most available candidate. If therefore, the South, as it has done whenever a Northern man with Southern principles, cease to be useful, let Mr. Fillmore "slide," he must console himself, as did Cardinal Woolsey, with the reflection that, if he "had served freedom with half the zeal he has given slavery, he would not now be left naked to his enemies." Nor is this poetic truth only, for while serving freedom, no man was more honored and prospered than Mr. Fillmore; rising, as he did, from station to station, higher and higher, in the State and national governments, and enjoying, until tempted by ambition to abandon his principles and party, universal regard and confidence.

Shall we, of the North, then, be required to adhere to a nomination which has been deliberately abandoned by the South? Shall we cling to Mr. Fillmore

after those most earnest for his nomination are supporting Mr. Buchanan?

This is the practical question. Let us, therefore, look it practically in the face. Even in the present state of the canvass, all but one or two of the Southern States are not only sure to vote for Mr. Buchanan, but are made sure by the votes of Southern Americans, who were pledged to Fillmore. As the canvass progresses, the Northern sentiment develops and concentrates in favor of Col. Fremont, the remaining one or two Southern States will declare unambiguously for Mr. Buchanan, on whom the whole South will be united.

On the other hand, the Free States, with the exception of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, have, or in the progress of the canvass will, declare for Fremont. The nominee of the American party, abandoned by the South, though repugnant to its principles, and repudiated by the North because of his subservience to the South, is driven into New Jersey and Pennsylvania, two States upon which his friends hang a "forlorn hope." But does Mr. Fillmore, or any sane man, suppose or pretend that he can carry either of these States? Assuredly not.

It is certain, however, and it is conceded, that a union of the Americans and Republicans in both States would take them from Buchanan and carry them where they belong, into brotherhood and fraternity with freedom.

May I not, then, rely upon the patriotism of my American friends, appeal to them with confidence in favor of union here in my own State, and in our sister State of Pennsylvania, for the sake of that glorious Union which we all love and cherish as an inheritance more precious than any other gift, though encumbered, as portions of it necessarily was, with slavery? Does any one tell me, in reply, that our American principles forbade this union? Of such, let me inquire, what has been done, or sought to be done, by Southern Americans in Congress or attempted to pass any laws upon the American question? Or have their voices and their votes been given constantly in favor of slavery extension? In refusing to unite with other friends of free Kansas, (the only issue involved in the contest), Americans in New Jersey and Pennsylvania are, with their eyes open to the inevitable result, siding Mr. Buchanan, whose national and State platform contain open denunciation of the American party, to carry these States.

Yes, nothing is more certain than that New Jersey and Pennsylvania can elect or defeat Mr. Buchanan. The responsibility either way rests with the Americans. We can best or be beaten by the party that is avowedly hostile to freedom and Americanism. We cannot elect Mr. Fillmore, and, for one, after the course pursued in Congress by his immediate representatives, after his own disloyal declarations in favor of a dissolution of the Union in the event of Col. Fremont's election, I am free to say that I do not desire his success.

I have heard but two tangible reasons urged against Colonel Fremont. The first, that he is a sectional candidate. This is neither his fault nor the fault of those who support him. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise was a national question and a national wrong.

If, as in the repeal of that compromise, national compact were violated, may not the people seek national redress? But would they, or by what means, can that wrong be righted but in a constitutional manner, through the ballot box? The freedom of Kansas and Nebraska was violated by the action of the executive and legislative departments of the government. May we not without incurring the reproach of sectionalism, endeavor to re-establish freedom in those Territories by reforming the executive and legislative departments?

Who set up the cry of sectionalism when General Jackson, from Tennessee, and Mr. Calhoun, from South Carolina, were President and Vice President? Why, Mr. Fillmore himself, who now counsels a dissolution of the Union if Fremont and Dytton should be elected, supported sectional candidates for President and Vice President in 1852 and 1854. The idea of dissolving the Union for such a cause is, I am happy to say, denounced by enlightened and patriotic Southern men.

General Houston, the distinguished Senator from Texas in his closing speech in the Senate, said—"They tell me if Fremont is elected forty thousand bayonets will be sent to the Capitol—what the South, in fact, will secede. Mr. President, I scorn the suggestion. There will be neither bristling bayonets nor secession if Col. Fremont shall be elected by a majority of the people; and to Col. Fremont, as the chief magistrate of his choice, I shall pay my respectful homage." The Hon. Henry Winter Davis, a talented and eloquent American member of Congress from Maryland, holds the following sentiments, which are much more becoming an American than those uttered by Mr. Fillmore at Albany:—

There are men who go about the country declaiming about the inevitable consequences of the election of Fremont; and the question is asked, whether that simple fact is sufficient, not merely to justify, but to require a dissolution of the Union? The question has been asked today. That is a question which I do not regard as even a subject of discussion. It never will be done while men have their reason. It never will be done until some party, bent upon acquiring political power, shall again and again, beyond the reach of reason, exasperate the Northern and Southern minds, as my South-

ern friends have now exasperated the Northern mind. It would be an act of suicide, and sane men do not commit suicide. The act itself is insanity. It will be done, if ever, in a tempest of fury and madness which cannot stop to reason. Dissolution means death, the suicide of Liberty, without a hope of resurrection—death without the glories of immortality; with no sister to mourn her fall, none to wrap her decently in her winding sheet and bear her tenderly to a sepulchre—dead Liberty, left to all the horrors of corruption, a loathsome thing with a stake through the body, which men shun, cast out naked on the highway of nations, where the tyrants of the earth, who feared her living, will mock her dead, passing by on the other side, wagging their heads and thrusting their tongues in their cheeks at her, saying, "Behold her, how she that was fair among the nations is fallen is fallen!"—and only the few wise men who loved her out of every nation will shed tears over her dissolution as they pass, and cast handfuls of earth on her body to quiet her manes, while we, her children, stumble about her ruined habitations to find dishonorable graves wherein to hide our shame. Dissolution? How shall it be?—who shall make it? Do men dream of Lot and Abraham parting, one to the east and the other to the west, peacefully, because their servants strive? That States will divide from States, and boundary lines will be marked by compass and chain? Sir, that will be a potent commission that shall settle that partition, for cannon will be planted at the corners and grinning skeletons be finger-posts to point the way. It will be no less greatly marked on the bosom of the republic—some meandering vein whence generations of her children have drawn their nourishment—but a sharp and jagged chain, rending the hearts of great Commonwealths, lacerated and smeared with fraternal blood. On the night when the stars of her constellation shall fall from heaven, the blackness of darkness forever will settle on the liberties of mankind in this Western world.

The other objection to Fremont addresses itself particularly to Americans. It is alleged that he is a Roman Catholic. The force of this objection depends upon its truth or falsity. It is a simple question of fact. The charge originated in the New York Express, and rested upon the declaration of Alderman Fulmer, who says that when at Brown's Hotel, in Washington, in the winter of 1854, he saw Col. Fremont worshipping in a Catholic Church; that he conversed with the Colonel on the subject of religion, and that he defended the extreme doctrine of the Roman Church. By reference to the columns of the cause Express, it is shown that Col. Fremont was, during all the time Alderman Fulmer locates him at Washington, on board of ocean steamers. An examination of the register and cash books of Brown's Hotel shows that Col. Fremont was not, during the years of 1852 and 1853, at that hotel. Here is conclusive, independent evidence that Alderman Fulmer is mistaken. This testimony is confirmed by Col. Fremont's denial of the whole story. The archives of the Episcopal Church at Washington show that Col. Fremont's children had Protestant baptism. Mr. Livingston, who was Col. Fremont's companion across the Rocky Mountains, says he carried with him a Protestant pocket Bible. He presented his wife with a Protestant prayer-book before their marriage. His preceptor says that he received a Protestant education. Col. Fremont says to everybody that enquires of him, that he is and ever has been a Protestant. And yet, not only in the absence of all testimony, but after every allegation has been disproved, those who fabricated continue to reiterate the falsehood, and I am sorry to add that too many intelligent, honest electors, who would require better evidence to convict a dog caught with wool in his mouth of killing sheep, believe that Col. Fremont is a Papist.

It was said, you will remember, by many of our friends at Philadelphia, that Mr. Fillmore's name would be used at the South merely to divide the friends of freedom at the North. I did not believe it then, nor do I know that such was their design; but that Mr. Fillmore's name is now only used for that purpose is transparently certain. Nor should this surprise us, for it is just what the past has often revealed.

Mr. Van Buren, who for thirty years was devoted to the South, hesitated about the admission of Texas, and was thrown overboard.

General Pierce literally used up in promoting the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and in sustaining border ruffianism, was remorselessly sacrificed at Cincinnati by the South for "an older, if not a better doughface, whom they hope to elect. Differ as they may and do in relation to all other questions, on this every extreme of shade and sentiment and opinion they unite. They regard the bank, the tariff, the public domain, &c., &c., subordinate questions, and differ upon them; but in voting upon the annexation of Texas, the admission of California free, the Fugitive Slave law, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, &c., &c., they always unite; or if a Southern member gives a wrong vote, like Cullum of Tennessee, and Hunt of Louisiana, they are shot down. Why, then, should they not, as they have, make their Americanism subservient to their slavery? If, therefore, Mr. Buchanan should be elected, I see no end to the encroachments and usurpations of the slave power—and hence I shall neither vote for him nor throw my vote away. In a contest

which is to determine whether slavery or freedom is to be the governing principle of this republic, I choose to cast my vote where it will tell for freedom.

These considerations lead me to the support of the Republican nominees for President and Vice President, not because I am less an American than when our National Convention at first assembled, but because those by whom Mr. Fillmore was nominated, from Southern States, were abandoned for a candidate openly & avowedly arrayed against the American party, thus sacrificing both their candor and their Americanism for slavery; and because, furthermore, by voting for Mr. Fillmore, while the contest is between Buchanan and Fremont, I should indirectly aid the former, whose principles are anti American and slavery extensionist are obnoxious to all my convictions of duty.

Respectfully yours,
EPHRAIM MARSH.

Appointments of Preachers of the Northern Indiana Conference.

INDIANAPOLIS DISTRICT, W. F. Wheeler, P. E.
Indianapolis—Strange Chapel, A. Gurney.
Indianapolis—Northwest Mission, H. Smith.

Zionville—F. Pierce and Y. Morgan.
Lebanon—John Eddy.
Thomstown—J. L. Smith.
Darlington—J. Hill.
Crawfordsville, et.—G. Guion.
Dayton—J. S. Donaldson.
Ladoga—W. Hamilton.
Fillmore—A. G. Chinswith.
Danville—S. Gaffney.
North Salem—W. Hancock.
Brownsville—J. S. Woodward.
Thomstown Academy—W. Campbell.
Agent, Levi Tarr, teacher.

GREENCASTLE DISTRICT—A. Wood, P. E.
Greencastle—W. Wilson.
Russellville—P. J. Beswick, M. H. Wood.

Rockville Station—H. S. Shaw.
Rockville et.—J. Edwards, J. Key.
Annapolis—J. Spinks.
Clinton—G. W. Parrott.
Sand